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The last thing a Democratic correspondent has found the President doing is the building up of a machine of his own!

The story comes from Washington that Mr. Richardson will be the Democratic leader of the House because Mr. Bryan

The evidence of experts is conclusive that with proper appliances and careful \* stoking the smoke nuisance can be reduced to a minimum, even with the use of soft coal. The smoke nuisance is not allowed to be displaced before the expiration of its exist in any foreign city.

It is given out that Governor Nash wil steal Mayor Tom Johnson's taxation thunder by recommending some of his plans of taxation to the Legislature. Fortunately for Mr. Johnson no one can steal the fortune he has made by street-railway manip-

There are those who attribute the accident on the Wabash Railway to the overworking of engineers and conductors. No evidence has been given to back the assertion, but it is due the public and the corporation that the proper tribunal should light on all-night schedule and turn over investigate the report.

Only a few years ago the name of Governor Waite, of Colorado, was known throughout the country because of his lawless tendencies, but in six years he so passed out of the public mind that newspapers felt it necessary to use a paragraph to reintroduce him

The Chicago Chronicle remarks as Democrat that if Croker had been as peacefully inclined in politics the past six years as he now professes to be, the Democratic situation would be much better. But that would not have prevented the outrages

from its territory. Yet, after twenty years | Under this provision the city, at the exof exclusion, Chinese merchants are about piration of any contract with a water to build a McKinley monument in Shang- works, gas works or electric light comgiven the most cordial welcome.

In 1897 the expenditures of the Postoffice lished on thousands of routes.

It may be true, as a railroad official is reported as saying, that there is nothing in the proposition that the Indianapolis Southern Railroad is to be merely a coal road, but its promoters should be required to give satisfactory guarantees that they are sincere in promising a permanent reduction in the price of coal. The city has been fooled on this point too often to take any more chances.

The court and the prosecuting officer gave those who are inclined to use a revolver on the occasion of every little quarrel ; timely warning by the prompt trial and conviction of Johnson. He should have received the extreme penalty of the law, but the fact that in Marion county it takes only a month to pass from freedom to im prisonment for life for killing a man with a pistol will impress a class of lawless mer with a fear of the law.

free delivery. No other undertaking of the pleted."

country will have it, even at high prices, because they think it the best fuel. Aware of this, the mine-owners make a high price. It is the same with iron. If the duty were reduced one-half, or taken off, very little could be imported at a lower price than it is now sold. The duty on the common forms of iron and steel is the same as imposed by the Democratic Con-

# THE CITY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT CON-

TRACT. Former City Civil Engineer Jeup favors the public with his views and recommendations regarding future city improvements and contracts. Mr. Jeup's recommendations probably carried more weight with former administrations than they will with the .60 cents present one, especially as, being now in business on his own account, he may not be entirely disinterested. He says among other things that the most important contract which will be let during the present administration is the electric light contract. This s probably true, unless unforeseen circumstances should arise requiring the letting of some contract not now contemplated. The present electric lighting contract with the Indianapolis Light and Power Company was made in July, 1893, for ten years, and will therefore expire in July, 1903. Mr. Jeup thinks the city should make a new contract | proper work of postal clerks. Judging as early as June, 1902, more than a year before the present one expires. He says the longer the letting of this contract is delayed the poorer the competition will be and the higher the price which the city will have to pay for public lights, and that it the letting is delayed longer than June, 1902, "it will be practically impossible for any outside company to bid in competition with the home companies, as it will be almost impossible to construct and equip a new plant and have the same in successful operation before the present contract expires." No doubt that is true, but the city may not have the same interest in promoting the construction of new electric plants that Mr. Jeup has. On general principles the suggestion that the city should enter into a new contract more than a year before the old one expires does not seem to be wise. As a new contract could not take effect till the old one expired nothing would

for sugar, we depend upon foreign producers for 2,000,000 tons a year-what harm can come if we let in Cuba's crop of 700,000 tons with a little less duty than the sugar of other countries? German-American citizens who propose to petition Congress to adopt resolutions of gain, and it would be just as apt to prove a loss. Even if the present company were giving unsatisfactory service it could not contract, but as a matter of fact it is giving satisfactory service to the public and the city. Under the ordinance of 1888 it pays the city 5 per cent. of its gross receipts. This now amounts to over \$18,000 a year, and no other company under a new contract could be required to pay more. In further support of his suggestion that of bidding on a fifteen-year contract, and

which led to Tammany's fall. We are told that the Chinese govern-

ment will retaliate if the United States | majority of the stock in corporations orshall continue to exclude Chinese labor ganized for either of the above purposes." hai, and our representatives to China are pany may, by the right of eminent domain,

Department were \$11,400,000 in excess of the revenues. During the year which ended city should not enter into a new contract June 30, 1901, the deficit was \$3,923,727, or only a little more than one-third of what | the present contract expires. The electric it was during the year ending June 30, 1897. business is in its infancy and in a state of And yet the postal service has been gen- constant transition and progress. It changes erally extended and rural delivery estab- and improves not only from year to year,

later. There are good business reasons for postponing the making of a new contract until on the eve of the expiration of the present one.

year there is none more interesting than | while it contributed last year only \$4,294,445 the remarkable showing in regard to rural of the \$111,631,193 of the receipts of the posgovernment has ever proved so successful in a comparatively short time or so pro- | weight of mail matter carried paid less ductive of unexpected benefits. The facts | than 4 per cent. of the cost of the mail and figures presented by the postmaster service should be sufficient argument to general are conclusive, and the public will lead Congress to turn a deaf ear to the lobservice which has within three years ington to make a desperate effort to induce wrought such a great improvement in the that body to set aside the courageous ruling | The following further directions on this conditions of rural life cannot be halted, of the postmaster general by which thou-It must go on until it shall be fully com- sands of publications have been thrown

on the subject, since there is no duty ou to the government in carrying this matter out a circular letter in opposition to the proanthracite coal. The reason is that those which is not entitled to second-class rates who are seeking a market in Europe for is estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 anthracite coal must sell it at prices which | a year, and several officials have estimated will make it cheaper than competing coal, I the loss at even a larger sum. while those who consume anthracite in this For years postmasters general have been

gress in 1894.

be gained, unless the substitution of a new plant for an established one would be a

sympathy for the Boers to be sent to the British government should stop and think a little. Suppose that American citizens of French birth had petitioned the United States to protest against Germany's annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and the abolition of the teaching of French in the schools there. Perhaps the best thing the United States can do is to mind its own THE HUMORISTS. A Critical Situation. "Companies have signified their intention | New York Sun. Grandma-I'm worried about Sally's baby. Grandpa-So am I. With two grandmothers an' the doctor all workin' ag'in each other, as you say, you can't tell what 'll happen.

the city make a new contract a year before the old one expires Mr. Jeup says: bidding less per light than the city is paying at the present time, and will furnish the plant in proper condition at the expiration of the contract period." Mr. Jeup seems to be in communication with other companies. To a disinterested person it would seem that the existing company, with a plant already established and well four-pound roast he always sends one weighequipped, is in at least as good a position to offer the city a better contract than the present one as any other company can be. As to acquiring the plant at the expiration of the contract period, the city can do that if thought advisable without any provision in the contract. The charter authorizes the city "to purchase or erect, by contract or otherwise, and operate gas works, electric light works, etc., " " for the purpose of supplying such city and the suburbs thereof, or to purchase or hold a become the purchaser and owner of the plant if it so desires without any special provision to that effect in the contract. Finally, there are special reasons why the for electric lighting a whole year before

THE GREAT POSTAL ABUSE.

There is one point in the admirable re-

but almost from month to month. A contract with any company made in June, 1902, and regarded as a good one at that time might be behind the times a year

port of Postmaster General Smith which needs special notice and commendation-the portion devoted to consideration of the abuses of the provision for a special rate for regular newspapers and periodicals. The second-class matter would not be burdensome if it were confined to the publications intended by the law, namely, prepaid newspapers and periodicals which treat of matters of current interest, since the bulk of newspapers and periodicals is sent by express or special conveyance. Nevertheless, the abuse of the low rates for second-Among the various interesting features | class matter has made it 60 per cent. of the in the government department reports this | weight of the entire mail of the country,

tal department. The single fact that 60 per cent. of the can make little difference if the matter of iron and other American products in ing to pay for the cars, clerks and postal Europe at lower prices than prevail at carriers for ordinary service, it will cost to take any active part in political conhome attribute it to the tariff which keeps little more to carry the 60 per cent. of sec-British and German iron out of this coun- ond-class matter at an apparent loss. Those ernment service under this department section where factories are not enjoying try. When it comes to anthracite coal, who make this statement ignore the fact which is being sold abroad in large quan- | that carriege is paid by weight, and that | prominent in local political matters." tities at lower prices than prevall in many | 60 per cent. of weight means an increase American cities, such persons furnish no of 60 per cent, of the cost of transportaexplanation. Indeed, they are very silent | tion, which in 1900 was \$55,772,881. The loss

# Opposed to a Parcels Post.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 29.—The Nebraska posed parcels post legislation on the ground that it will permit the mail-order houses | more favorable at woolen mills. of the larger cities to control the retail

#### under the second-class law. In four reports Mr. Wanamaker when postmaster general called attention to the evil. President Cleveland's postmasters general did

calling the attention of Congress to abuses

the same thing. Twice have bills been re-

ported in successive Houses to be defeated.

That Congress should vote down such re-

rather than to the facts of the Postoffice

Department. Every Democrat and Popu-

list in the House, with two or three excep-

tions, voted against the Loud bill, and

enough Republicans joined them to defeat

the measure. The former declared that

interfere with the sending of campaign

newspapers by tens of thousands to those

who were not subscribers, because of the

proviso limiting the number of sample

copies. Others gave no reason commen-

surate with the fact that the passing of

the bill would cause the postal department

to yield a surplus instead of a deficit from

It is scarcely possible that Congress will

revoke the ruling of the postmaster general

by which thousands of tons of matter which

does not belong to the second class has

burdened the mails and interfered with the

Generous.

Mr. Newlywed (solicitously)-And how do you

Mrs. Newlywed-Oh. splendidly. He is such

a generous man, Mortimer. When I order

His Fault.

Mrs. Gaddie-My husband's so slipshed. His

Times Change and Wants with Them.

His One Regret.

"Farewell!" cried the Rhode Island turkey,

as he was nailed up in the crate addressed to

the White House, "Farewell, brethren of the

barnlot! My one fear is that I will go to the

table stuffed with the chestnuts left by those

humorists the President has been entertaining

this, for they feared that he would threaten

COST OF CAMPAIGN.

the Recent Election.

No Political Contributions.

States marshal and district attorney to-

day received copies of a circular from

United States Attorney General Knox

subject are added in the new circular:

"Rule No. 2 of the civil-service rules

Baltimore American.

at dinner of late."

get along with the butcher, love?

buttons are forever coming off.

careless about his sewing.

steal of a dozen million dollars.

year to year of from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION MORE NOTE-WORTHY THAN WHOLESALE.

form measures when the cost of the abuse Added Strength and Volume of Busiwas presented is not creditable to the repuness in Iron and Steel-Cereals and tation of those who listened to a lobby Textiles-Transport Problems.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29,-Bradstreet's to-

morrow will say: "The advent of more seasonable weather they voted against the bill because it would has given the apparently needed stimulus to retail and holiday demand in the North, East and portions of the South. From now on retail rather than wholesale demand will attract most attention. Colder weather and snow would, however, benefit Northwestern trade and industry, though the open weather prevailing has enabled more than ordinarily complete farming preparations and extended building activity. Accompanying the improvement in the tone of trade there has been a broadening and deepening in speculation in leading food staples, and, all in all, there is a rather

more cheerful feeling prevailing.

"No sign of the usual seasonable quiet-

ing down in the demand for iron and steel is apparent, and buyers are as eager as from the past, many members would like ever to obtain supplies. The car shortage to restore the abuses which have been ruled and the congestion of freight in the Pittsburg district has been accentuated by the out, but few will care to go on record for a switchmen's strike, and the trouble there, f anything, is aggravated. A number of Of course, Secretary Root favors conces- furnaces are banked and several mills are sions to Cuba by reducing the duty on ucts, bars, sheets and structural material sugar and tobacco, and so do most other are higher and there has even been an impeople who can realize the relation of that island to the United States by the higher at Chicago and 75c to \$1 a ton adaction of Congress, which has practically vance on ruling rates must be paid for taken from the people of the island the power to enter into trade relations with other nations. A country which sells a large part of the tobacco the world uses should not be frightened because a limited quantity is brought here from Cuba. As and the supply of tin has been practically able to pick up the other half regiment at ound higher on the week. "Less is naturally doing in the whole-

brown cottons for export, but these goods | corroded with rust, inside and out. are reported largely sold ahead to March. The flurry in prints is over, and no busiare in exceptional demand. "Eastern shoe manufacturers are asking

is 20 per cent, higher at Philadelphia, and oats, has been the sustaining feature to wheat, which might otherwise have re- | dress. Some have the coat flung across shows a shrinkage this year of 1,056,000,000 | them on their guns. bu, as compared with last year. Provisions

week aggregate 5,117,478 bu, against 5,518,- | for all the world like unkempt mustangs. year. Wheat exports from July 1 to date | skirts, flowing sleeves and peaked hats, aggregate 127,819,060 bu, against 76,742,993 with peacock feathers and silk tassels. And last year. Corn exports aggregate 630,968 | the music, or, rather, the din and noise bu, against 445,351 last week and 4,801,030 | made by three or four brazen trumpets, last year. From July 1 to date corn ex- seems a sorry substitute for the inspiring ports are 19,154,087 bu, against 73,476,826 strains of one of our military bands, or last season

"Business failures in the United States for the week number 189, as against 223 last week and 184 in the same week last year."

# THIS WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

Gain of 27.2 Per Cent. at Indianapolis Over Same Week Last Year. NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- The following table, empiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clear-

Mrs Goode (severely)-Perhaps they are not Mrs. Gaddie-That's just it. He's awfully ings at the principal cities for the week ended Nov. 28, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week New York......\$1,213,341,929 Increase... 7.4

	Chicago	135, 975, 809	Increase19.9
"Diogenes was a great man," said the contem-	Boston		Decrease.,12.2
plative person, "and yet he had no use for	Philadelphia	93,061,007	Increase15.6
money. He was content to confine his posses-	St. Louis		Increase50.9
	Pittsburg	36,938,527	Increase21.4
sions to a single tub."	Baltimore		Decrease., 7.7
"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "a tub	San Francisco		Increase 4.2
might have been all right in those days, but	Cincinnati	16,438,950	Increase29.3
	Kansas City	15,978,990	Increase19.9
what a man wants now is a bar'l."	Minneapolis	14, 429, 398	Increase38.2
	Cleveland	11,639,871	Increase40.4
In the Restaurant.	New Orleans	12,693,757	Decrease12.6
In the Attachment	Detroit	11,854,987	Increase70.6
Catholic Standard.	Louisville	6,814,419	Increase 2.6
The state of the s	Indianapolis	7,586,611	Increase27.2
"Here's a queer announcement on the bottom	Providence	5,892,100	Increase 4.3
of the bill of fare: 'The proprietor will be glad	Omaha	5,468,532	Decrease., 2,9
to receive complaints against the waiters."	Milwaukee	5,636,937	Increase 9.7
	Buffalo	5,139,967	Increase18.0
"What's queer about that?"	St. Paul	5,101,640	Increase10.9
"Why should the proprietor be 'glad' to re-	Toledo	2,016,915	Increase18.4
	Peorla	2,448,251	Increase26.3
ceive complaints-'	Dayton, O	1,015,471	Increase 1.8
"Because then he knows the customers are	Evansville	891,568	
	Springfield, Ill	431,405	Increase19.3
not getting more than their money's worth."	#C-loweboom C	W 100 500	Tuesdana 71 C

Totals, U. S...... \$1,952,825,813 Increase... 9.3 Outside New York... 659,478,884 Increase...13.0 \*Not included in totals because containing other tems than olearings.

# ONLY RETARDING FEATURES

### Are Those Connected with the Problems of Transportation.

The listeners were much relieved at hearing NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: to drag in the Turkey question ere he suc-"When consumptive demand equals or exceeds supply and prices are firmly held at an exceptionally high level it is generally considered that there is little to be desired in the business situation. These Ohio Republicans Spent \$62,304.54 in factors are now in evidence to an unusual extent, yet many industries are halting. The principal disturbing element is the lack COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 29 .- The statement of cars to handle the phenomenal shipments filed to-day by Treasurer Burdell, of the that are urgently needed. In the same con-Republican state campaign committee, in nection there have appeared numerous lacompliance with the Garfield law, shows bor controversies among switchmen, freight the cost of the late campaign to have been handlers, river pilots and other allied work-\$62,304.54. The receipts of the committee men, which combine to make the problem were \$59,500, of which amount \$11,900 was of transportation most intricate. Although contributed through Senator Hanna and \$7,000 through Senator Foraker. The chief items of expense were \$16,092.94 for printing, the westward traffic of merchandise is so \$11.258.82 for clerk hire, \$6,500 for plate matter and \$5,909 for postage. The report of unprecedented as to necessitate the return the treasurer of the Democratic state comof empty cars. Any loss of general trade mittee shows expenses amounting to \$12,000. by the phenomenal preparations of the pre-KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29 .- The United "A general advance in the price of plg

ron indicates that record-breaking activity at the furnaces fails to produce accumulawhich calls the attention of all officers and employes of the Department of Justice to a circular issued Aug. 20, 1900, forbidding ances, and Southern fron in the Chicago or receive political contributions from any officers or employes of the United States. provides that no person in the executive ties, but it is probable that producing caor official influence for the purpose of inservice laws and rules renders it highly undesirable for federal officers and employes | early in 1898.

of political machinery. Persons in the gov- never before so actively engaged. The only not provide a large proportion of the aggregate capacity Recent buying of cotton goods for

> year. Asia and South America are the leading customers. Conditions are even

proved futile to undertake commitments in the short side of the market. Domestic equirements alone prove the element of strength, for outside buying is only about lo per cent, of the business in previous years. Atlantic exports for the week were 528,172 bushels, against 3,570,606 last year. Receipts come forward slowly, despite the attractive prices for the week, amounting to only 2,208,279 bushels, against 3,380,360 last year. Wheat also held firmly, closing the week more than 4c above the price a year ago, which is most satisfactory in view of the vast increase in yield. Receipts at the interior are liberal-6.280,443 oushels, against 3,901,790 last year; but the gain in foreign buying is still the feature exports from all ports of the United States in five days aggregating 3,975,810 bushels, compared with 2.830,070 a year ago.

### CHINA'S SHABBY SOLDERS.

Sorry Showing Made by Troops of the Celestial Empire.

"Failures for the week numbered 182 in

the United States, against 178 last year,

and 25 in Canada, against 210 last year."

London Times. It would be hard to conceive of anything more unmilitary than a Chinese military procession. Regularity, uniformity, and precision are to us essential qualities of anything military. It is next to impossible to repress a smile as the swaying, ragged line saunters (that is about the gait) down the street under the kindly protection of paper umbrellas and to the graceful movements of the fars wielded by

these representatives of the stern art of

Gaudy pennants on a hundred slender bamboo spears are believed to be sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of any foe reckless enough to venture within sight of these serried ranks. If this should not be sufficient, certainly no enemy could long stand before the horrid grimaces, the exidle for lack of supplies. In finished prod- traordinary leapings and tortuous gyrations and the hideous yells of the men who, in their arduous zeal for country (or is it for the pay-10 cents a day?) are willing to provement in plates. Foundry iron is 50c | wield one of these aforesaid engines of modern warfare-the aforesaid bamboo spears. But let us be just, in fact, there are really some guns. Fully half the men have rifles prompt delivery of pig iron and billets at | Let us estimate. We will suppose that the Pittsburg. The big steel interests are re- colonel is drawing government pay for 1,000 ported as having plenty of cars but not men. That means that he keeps 400 or 500 enough motive power is offered. Brad- | men actually in the ranks. If the regiment sales of Cape Breton steel in the United or to report for duty to a superior, the States. Light and heavy hardware is active | clever colonel depends upon chance to be hundred or so of the men carrying bamboo orting demand is reported of good volume. | sion has perhaps as many as 250 or 300 rifles. Sales for next spring are not as heavy as But such rifles! Old flintlocks, muzzleexpected. At the East business in print loaders, obsolete patterns of many kinds. cloths is slow and there is less doing in | Some have bayonets, others none. All are

And note the order-or disorder-of ranks. Evidently they have never got beness in printed goods for future delivery | youd the "awkward squad" in drill. Every can be placed at the recent cut rates. In | man takes the step that best suits his inwoolen goods the situation is one of the dividual taste. They struggle and wobble best for years. Dress woolens are steady, in a most unmilitary fashion. Some carry fiannels are active and heavy overcoatings | their guns at "shoulder," others at "trail," and some muzzle foremost, as if they were carrying a pole. Great straw hats bedeck and getting two and two and one-half cents | the martial brows of some, while others per pair advance over prices made two are bareheaded, save only by their dense months ago. Factories are busy in reas- black hair. On their feet are straw sansorting and printing orders, and a number | dals. A charitable observer might say the are too busy to take stock. Leather is still | regiment was in uniform. But it is a warm firm at the late advance and belting leather | day, and it is more exact to say that they are out of their uniforms. A few of them "The strength of the coarser grains, corn | more heroic still, retain the whole dress, but the majority appear more or less in unceded on large Northwestern receipts and the shoulder, some on the arm, while a heavy increase in the visible supply. A | some-like the real tramps they are-have resume of the world's cereal food supply | tied their clothes in bundles and swing

Such are their men-the mere rank and are showing exceptional strength, due to file. What of their leaders, the officers? shorts covering and reported heavy buying | There they ride proudly at the head of the procession. On prancing steeds? Nay, on spiritless, ungroomed, undersized ponies, 300 last week and 2.497,880 in this week last | The men look like women in their long even the rattle of a drum and fife corps.

We have now witnessed a typical Chinese military procession. Our impressions the men were of a very low order. This is

their leaders as officers. of corruption. China spends enough money ficers comes from the general popular senhonorable. As to the lack of soldierly bearmilitary discipline and regulations on the is no appeal. part of the government and officers. The spears are, of course, a relic of medieval times and appliances.

China has a few soldiers who come within a measureable distance of Western standards. She has a few modern ships, although not one properly manned. But military power and methods. She will not learn war because she despises the soldier. So that even when she gets a vessel or a cannon she is still unable to produce the "man behind the gun," which is the most \*Columbus, O........... 7,108,500 Increase...74.6 | important factor in military strength.

# WRITERS' MANUSCRIPT.

#### Can Editors Alter and Must They Return Them? Albany Law Journal.

When the young literary peddler begins

and periodicals, the first thing that troubles him is the difficulty of preserving his precious manuscripts. Nowadays nearly all the magazines print notices, stating the conditions on which they will receive unsolicited contributions, and all contribu- failure, tors are absolutely bound by such conditions. In the absence of such a notice, however, there is no obligation on editors to preserve contributions that have been sent unasked, and when such contributions are lost, even through the carelessness of the | manufacturers, who have been liberal to liable. Some years ago an action was brought against the late Sir Augustus Har- most trivial matters are brought before ris to recover the manuscript of a play that | the arbitration boards and no sooner is had been sent uninvited to the great manathe movement of grain to interior cities is | ger and had been mislaid. The judge held at the rate of nearly 3,000,000 bushels daily, that as the author had chosen voluntarily to send the play, no duty of any kind was cast on Sir Augustus with regard to it. This statement of the law probably went a little too far, but the result of the action due to the holiday was more than made up | would have been the same unless the author had been able to prove positively that the ceding days and the dealings in special loss occurred through willful negligence as distinguished from mere carelessness It is not the practice in general of magazine editors to alter or curtail the contributions that have been accepted by them. tion of supplies. Steel mills are seeking If an article is worth accepting at all it is some years of great prosperity which the material urgently, and bessemer pig for accepted as it stands, and if the editor friends of the present government declare prompt delivery at Pittsburg is not avail- | sees that he could make use of it in any able below \$16.50. Large sales of forge and other form he suggests the changes and foundry iron are reported at further ad- lets the author make them himself. But sometimes it is found necessary in editorial heartily indorse his statement that "a by which it is given out will be in Wash- any executive officer or employe to solicit market also is higher. Buying of railway offices to touch up or tone down, to expand supplies is the most urgent feature, rails, or curtail, articles that have already been cars, engines, structural material for accepted, and then the interesting ques- prosperity of the colony is due to its pro- the husband of that sweet, young thing, bridges and shop equipment all being tion arises: How far is such a practice per- duction from its lands, and this departwanted much earlier than they can be de- | missible? Robert Barr's story, "The Mu livered. In general lines the movement is table Many," first appeared as a serial in scarcely less active, and at present the busi- Tit Bits under the title "At War with His labor legislation. But the farmers are be- a Russian village and bit a number of its out of the mails. It may be said that it civil service shall use his official authority ness in 1902 appears limited only by facili- Workers"-a title to which, it is said, the author of the story strongly objected. If ers' unions" are now forming all over the Among the victims were several women terfering with an election or control the pacity will be greatly enlarged. In marked he had been so minded, could be had been so minded, could be had been working in the fields at the Those persons who attribute the selling alluded to is carried below cost, since, hav- result thereof. The spirit of the civil- contrast to the rise in tin was a sharp de- strained the publication of the spirit of the civilcline in silver to the lowest price since any title but his own? When Mr. Kipling forces wrote "The Light that Failed" for an Shoe shops in the East are fully em- | American firm of publishers, an objection | laws down in the antipodes and the whole ! That great specialist required that they ventions or in the direction of other parts | ployed, while Western producers were | was taken to the somber ending of the trend of recent legislation is in favor of the should remain for several weeks under his story, and the author was obliged to write working classes; the employed are favored care, and be provided during that period a more cheerful conclusion to suit American at the expense of the employer. With its with as much good and nourishing food should not act as chairmen of political or- entirely satisfactory business is in this tastes. Supposing, however, that he had shorter hours and higher wages than any as they could cat. However, this happened ganizations nor make themselves unduly immediate vicinity, and local concerns do refused to do so, would the publishers have other country gives. New Zealand has be- to be in Lent, a time of strict fasting in been entitled to commission another writer | come a paradise for the laborer, but when | the Greek Church, and the priest had to to alter the story in the way desired? These | matters go so far that manufacturers close | he consulted before the peasants would questions belong to the limitless region of their establishments and capital flees from consent to partake of the good fare preunsolved legal problems, but the rule of the country, where shall the workingman scribed for them. The priest considered China has stimulated the export movement, and for the year thus far the value law, in so far as it exists, may be taken to find employment? Intelligent workingmen | the matter, and finally gave his flock per-Retail Merchants' Association is sending shows an increase over any preceding be as follows: In the case of signed articles, whom I met see this danger ahead and mission to follow the doctor's orders, any alteration, curtailment or addition wish to call a halt, feeling that concessions "For myself, my people," he said, "It is which may have the effect of injuring the enough have already been granted. Though | another matter: as a priest I have the credit or literary reputation of the au- the common laborer receives more than in right to grant my flock this dispensation, "Another high record for the season was | thor is not permissible, and can be pre- the United States the professional man re- but it would be an unpardonable stn for business of the country. The letter re- established by corn, not alone because of vented. But when the name of the author ceives less. No American school teacher me to grant it to myself." In this resoquests that all recipients of it use their speculative operations, although these were does not appear, as in the case of new- would care to exchange his or her position lution he remained firm, and it is said to influence to have congressmen and sena- most aggressive at the West. Even at the right of for one in New Zealand. Not only in the relate that it was the priest's life alone tors from their States to oppose this class recent level of prices, which surpassed all the editor to use the blue pencil seems to matter of salary, but in methods and appli- i of the whole party that the treatment of high points in about ten years, it has be unlimited.

NEW ZEALAND'S DEALINGS WITH ALL PHASES OF LABOR QUESTIONS.

Manufacturers Are Protesting Against Extremes to Which Industrial

Legislation Has Gone.

New Zealand Letter, in Boston Transcript. This youngest and most distant of England's colonies is claiming the attention of the world to a remarkable degree. Had she the natural world that are described by every traveler to the antipodes she would rank among the most interesting places on the globe. But stranger than all these are the social conditions we find, and, because of her remarkable legislation of recent years and the political experiments she is daring enough to try, New Zealand finds the eyes of the world focussed upon her. government is far from the ideal and was disappointed at the practical demonstration been held up as models to be followed in

England and the United States. New Zealand seems to be justly called "a political experiment station;" her experiments are many and of intense interest to

students of sociology. The government runs a life insurance and a government fire insurance is under consideration. The government owns public works and has public works constructed by a co-operative system. There are progressive land and income taxes, so that the he taxed in proportion; thus there is every discouragement placed in the way of the street's Halifax correspondent reports large | should be called upon to undergo inspection | accumulation of large fortunes, and New Zealand has fewer millionaires and paupers than any other country. There were no cornered, with the result that prices are the moment. Then, we have seen some signs of street-begging and 90 per cent. of the people one meets on the streets of spears. After making all reductions we the town seem to belong to the great midsale distribution of dry goods, but the reas- thus find that the regiment in the proces- dle class. No great poverty or squalor was seen and no city slums were discov-It is well known that New Zealand was

the first to grant old-age pensions out of the proceeds of general taxation to all its citizens, men and women, who have not laid by a competence sufficient for their support.

#### OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The government is much more liberal in the granting of these pensions than is Den- | man New Zealand has ever seen, the savior mark. In Denmark no one can receive a pension who has ever been under sentence | means to obtain and keep the power he for a misdmeanor or who has been a spendthrift or received poor relief. But the New Zealand government forgives all these in the course of years and the sins of the sion who has been free from drunkenness for five years, who has not been in prison for a serious crime for twenty-five years or for a small offense for twelve years. The full pension is £18 a year and the pensioners are not disfranchised as are those who receive poor relief in England.

Nov. 1, 1898, and is to last till 1902. The people will then decide whether or not it shall be renewed. The disbursement has increased to such an extent as to create some alarm and is one of the subjects at present ventilated in the colonial papers. People who are liable at any moment to find everything at a standstill while the thousand wheels on which the community depends in its daily life are suddenly blocked by a strike, look with interest to a country where the laws make it utterly Ten years ago New Zealand was in a

impossible for a strike to occur. are various. We must have noticed that great ferment with its labor troubles and harassed by strikes, and the colonial because in China the soldier's calling is the | statesmen sought a remedy. A compulsory most degraded. He belongs to the dregs arbitration law was the result, the most of society. He is despised and feared. He | famous of New Zealand's political novelis classed with tramps and beggars. In | ties, and heralded throughout the world as fact, the disbanded soldiers furnish the a sure panacea for all labor troubles. This country with its plentiful supply of ban- law was debated through three sessions of ditti and robbers. It is a very usual thing | Parliament and finally enacted in 1894 and in China, if a band of robbers becomes too went into effect in 1895. It has now been great and powerful, for the government to | working long enough to have a fair test, receive them into its service as soldiers and and we look with interest to see how it really works and what New Zealanders The poor equipment is largely the result | themselves think of it. The nearest approach to this is probably the Massachuto secure efficient arms and men, but per- | setts Board of Conciliation, but as the lathaps not half is ever really applied to its | ter is voluntary while the former is comproper purpose. The lack of efficient of pulsory, there is really a wide difference. By the New Zealand law, all labor distiment that the military profession is not putes must first be submitted to a board of conciliation. If employer and employe full ing, it arises from two sources-one the to come to an understanding under this slovenly habits of this class of men and | board, the matter is submitted to the board the other the utter lack of appreciation of of arbitration, from whose decision there

WORKINGS OF ARBITRATION. The author of the bill claimed that few cases would go beyond the conciliation board, but as a matter of fact, nearly every case has to be settled by the arbitration the above gives a very fair picture of her | board. These are sitting all over the colony at a great expense, and are frequently conducted in such a way as to call out strong expressions of disapproval from dis-New Zealand daily paper without finding considerable space devoted to the proceedings of the arbitration boards, and the country seems to be getting into a decidedly unsettled condition as regards labor affairs. The leading Auckland daily is strongly opposed to the arbitration act as well as to much of the recent labor legislation. In an ediorial of Aug. 16 we find this "The whole working of the arbitration act has turned out quite differently from what its to hawk his wares round the magazines authors anticipated." \* \* "The act, acera of industrial peace. There never has been such a period of industrial turmoil in any community." \* \* \* "All attempts to fix these things by act of Parliament hith-

erto have proved abortive, and New Zealand will add another instance of disastrous A large percentage of the intelligent people of New Zealand, those who have built p the country and can be relied upon to further its interests, echo these sentiments. so strongly in the direction opposite to that which I had expected to find. recipients, the law does not hold them | employes and have given hearty support | to the eye; then, too, curls are so much o reforms of the past, are coming to the point where patience is exhausted, for the one affair settled and the business adjusted to the new conditions than the manufacturer is summoned to meet some new demand instigated by the labor union. In Zealand, and giving a plain statement of of July and August last.

CURIOUS LABOR LAWS. It is true that the country, in common with other parts of the world, has enjoyed daughter were left alone. As soon as the to be the result of the labor legislation, while the opposition declares as strongly | men in his charge. "Imagine," continued that the good times are in spite of their ginning to feel the shoe pinch and "farm- | inhabitants before it could be killed,

They have enacted some curious labor

ances for carrying on the work. New Zea- Pasteur was unable to save.

land schools are far behind these of United States. This the teachers acknowledge and were eager for all information we could give them about our American

When we arrived in Auckland the community was quite stirred over a new law ust then going into effect. It is called 'workers' compensation for accident act.' By its provision if an employe is seriously injured he may collect indemnity from his employer. If disabled he may coffeet the full amount of £400. In case of death his family can collect the same. As this applied to any employment of labor it was raising a storm of indignation. Manufacturers who employ labor to any extent were hastening to insure at their own expense the lives of the employes, while many who had been accustomed to call in occasional help about house or grounds were dispensing with it, not caring to take the risk. The question was asked if a poor widow should employ a man to assist about the place would she, in case he met with an accident, have to pay £400? The interpreters of the law said yes, even if she nothing to offer but the curious things in | must mortgage her home to raise the funds. A rather curious case came up while wa were in New Zealand. In an accident both employer and employe were killed. In this particular case the employe was as well off financially as his employer, and people wondered who was to provide for the impoverished family of the latter. The case

was not settled when we left. COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE. A legal weekly half-holiday without loss

of pay is enjoyed all over New Zealand. I went to New Zealand fresh from the This is favored by both employer and those study of "newest England," and was pre- in his employ. It has become so much a pared to find nothing less than Utopia. I part of the life of the colony that it will came away feeling that the New Zealand | not be likely to be done away with, These half-holidays are usually spent in recreation, and I never saw a place where so of the workings of the laws which have | much time is spent in picnics and excursions, and where the people seem to work so little. But in the face of all this, there is before the present Parliament a bill still further to shorten the hours of labor, but it has raised such a storm of opposition from manufacturer, farmer and employer of domestic labor that it will not be likely to go through. Farmers and householders cannot let all their work wait till 8 o'clock in the morning. All know it would be utter folly to limit such labor to eight hours a day, with a weekly half-holiday taken out of that. Most of the manufactures of New Zealand are highly protected industries, but notwithstanding this, manufacturers canricher a man becomes the more heavily is | not compete with countries where labor is cheaper. As an example-the boot and shoe trade enjoys a protection of 33 1-3 per cent.. but the importation has doubled in the past two years, and it is likely that the whole boot and shoe trade of New Zealand will shortly be captured by the United States. The man who is responsible for much of the recent legislation is the leader of the liberal party, Richard J. Seddon, who has been premier since 1893. He is a picturesque and remarkable character whom we should call in America a self-made man. An illiterate man of Lancashire farming stock, he has risen from a workingman to the premiership of his adopted country. In his past he has been miner, farmer and tavern

I heard quite diverse opinions about this interesting man, who has come to have almost unlimited influence over the working classes and through them rules the country. Those of his party call him the noblest and father of the people. Others call him a political demagogue, using dishonest loves, while a few class him among the visionary enthusiasts. The verdict of the future may class him as philanthropist, utopian or rascal. All admit he is clever, with much magnetic power as a speaker, and has pushed forward some of the most remarkable legislation of modern times.

OVERDOING THE THING. But even Mr. Seddon is becoming alarmed at the state of affairs and said in a recent speech: "If things go on as they are going there will be a breakdown," that "the This pension law came into force on unions are riding the thing to death." The opposition is growing to such an extent that Mr. Seddon's days seem numbered.

The governor, who is appointed by the British crown, resides in the colony and is nominally at the head of the government, though he is little more than an ornamental figurehead, representing royalty on public occasions. He has the power to veto, on behalf of the crown, any measure passed by Parliament, but this power is scarcely ever used and the New Zealanders run the country to suit themselves. They have the most liberal use of the ballot; men and women, even those of the native Maori race, vote side by side, and there is no educational or property test whatever, neither is there a poll tax. Simple residence for the required time is suficient. Women were admitted to the franchise in 1893. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the vote of the women affects the decision of public questions very

New Zealand is also a white man's country, and offers no inducement to allen races. To keep out the Chinese a high poll tax was placed on all immigrants from the Celestial kingdom. In 1896 this was raised to £100 and the number of Chinese passengers on a vessel was limited to one for every 200 tons burthen. So, though Australia is overrun with the Celestials, a Chinaman is a rara avis in New Zealand. The problems that New Zealand has tried to solve are those that are vexing all countries, and so the world looks on with deepest interest to see whether she succeeds or fails. Most students will concede that she has made some progress, even though legislation has been carried to an extreme that cannot hold. Her experiments must be a help to those in other countries

# ODD RUSSIAN LIFE.

who are struggling with the same vexed

gusted citizens. One cannot take up a Strange Characters and Habits in the Czar's Domains.

Pall Mall Gazette.

One of the first things that strikes the English traveler in Russia is the strange appearance of the priests, especially the village priests. They are not allowed to cut their hair; it must hang like a girl's upon their shoulders. Once, indeed-but tell it not in Gath-I caught sight of more cording to its authors, was to usher in an | than one pigtail. This, however, was not in the public streets, but in a seminary connected with one of the religious orders of Kiev, where my visit was entirely unexpected.

The priest who is born with a curly head

has a great advantage over his straighthaired brothers. To begin with, his anpearance is much more attractive, for there It was a surprise to find the tide setting is an undefined melancholy about long, straight hair in a man, and no matter what care he takes of it, it is always displeasing more easily kept in order. Priesthood runs in families. The village priest of to-day is the son, the grandson and the great-grandson of a priest; is the father, and probably also the father-inlaw, of a priest, for the daughters of priests are expected to marry into families of the same calling. A lady who spent presenting this side of the story. I am twenty-live years of her life in Russia told simply showing the sentiment that is on the | me that they form quite a caste among increase among the best people of New | themselves, and intermarry in much the same manner as the Jews. Another lady facts I actually saw during the months told me that she had lived near a priest's family for a considerable time, and had become much interested in the only child a beautiful young girl of fifteen, when the father died suddenly and the mother and period of mourning was over the widow called on the head of a neighboring semhary and begged him to choose a husband for her daughter among the young my friend, "what was my horror and disgust when an emaciated, yellow-skinned remarkable labor laws, asserting that the and oily-haired priest was selected to be and was married to her, too, before the year was out. A few years ago a mad dog ran through

whole party was sent off at once to Paris to see what M. Pasteur could do for them.